

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 129

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—HIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MARBLE HEART.

STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW FIANCÉ.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TODAY AND TOMORROW.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE BRAND AND WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE FIDELITY.

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TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HILLER'S WONDER.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with light rains, followed by gradually clearing and cooler weather. Tomorrow it will be partly cloudy or fair and somewhat cooler.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and weak. Gold was steady all day at 100½. Government bonds were strong. States strong and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 4 1/2 per cent and closed at 3 1/2 per cent.

AT ATLANTIC the end fortunately appears to be near.

AMERICAN BEER for Germany is the latest addition to our export trade.

THE REDUCTION just made in grain warehouse charges ought to help business a little.

THE FIRST of the great three-year-old races for the year in England came off yesterday. It was won by Mr. Gerard's Pilgrimage, the prize being two thousand guineas.

TAMMANY'S OFFICIALS will have to get along this year with one million dollars less in salaries. Current expenses will be reduced another million. It begins to look like reform.

TWO of South Carolina's Representatives in the House will have to go, at least that is the determination of the Committee on Elections. Here is a chance to fire the Northern republican heart.

THE MERCHANTS are far from unanimous in regard to the Bankrupt law. A large number of wealthy city firms have telegraphed Senator Conkling that its repeal would be a calamity to business.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S annual report makes a very creditable exhibit in a financial way. The receipts and expenditures for the year were nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

MR. D. WILLIS JAMES, of the banking firm of Brown Brothers, has generously determined to present the city with a drinking fountain to be erected in Union square. It is now being modelled in Stuttgart.

DURING THE YEAR seventy-four million pages of tracts were distributed by the American Tract Society, and the receipts were over four hundred thousand dollars. The tracts cost less than fifty thousand dollars.

IN COMMON with most other manufacturing industries the silk men complain of the evil effects of the tariff agitation upon their business. Capital is intimidated, large enterprises discouraged and doubt created on every hand.

THE TEN MILLION DOLLARS in one and two dollar notes held by the Treasury for the redemption of fractional currency have caught the inflation eye of the Banking Currency Committee, and Mr. Sherman is to be requested to pay them out.

AN AMBITIOUS CONGRESSMAN tried to improve upon the Monroe doctrine yesterday by offering a resolution providing that Mexico and the United States shall each guarantee that the other shall be protected against European conquest. Mexico is pretty well protected now, and we think we are pretty safe. But Congressmen must do something.

THE WEATHER.—During yesterday the conditions varied very rapidly over the districts east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee. A low barometer off the Middle and New England coast during the morning brought cool northeasterly winds and light rains to New York and its vicinity, the rain commencing about half-past five A. M. The low pressure having moved eastward the wind drew more to the east toward evening, blowing toward the Ohio Valley depression, and bringing clear, followed by hazy and warmer weather. In the Ohio Valley, the lake region and through the Lower Mississippi Valley to the Gulf, the chief rainfall of yesterday took place. Outside these districts clear or fair weather prevailed, with northwesterly winds to the west and southwesterly to the east of the Mississippi River. In the lake region frequent thunder storms occurred, chiefly on the southern shores. A heavy tornado swept over the vicinity of Memphis yesterday morning. The winds have freshened in the West and Northeast, attending the movements of the low pressure which is at present over the lakes. The barometer has been very steady in the Southeast, but has risen in the Southwest. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with light rains, followed by gradually clearing and cooler weather. Tomorrow it will be partly cloudy or fair and somewhat cooler.

A Sensible Resolution.

The republican leaders in Washington have come to what appears to us a sensible resolution. They have determined to send a number of their ablest Northern speakers into the Southern States to take part in the fall canvass. It is one of the most hopeful signs of a revival of common sense in the political field that this should be their determination. It shows that they have at last begun to look events in the face, and that they mean hereafter to adapt themselves to the changes in the times. A political party is like a newspaper; it cannot expect public support if it discusses dead issues. The republicans have suffered so long and so constantly from the Southern policy to which they were wedded under General Grant that we only wonder they did not sooner cast it off. In 1863, the year when General Grant first assumed the Presidency, they had a majority of forty-two in the Senate and eighty-six in the House. They were strong enough to do what they liked, and they so constantly mismanaged their affairs that in 1873, at the beginning of Grant's second term, they had but thirty majority in the Senate and seventeen in the House. In 1876 they were left with only ten majority in the Senate, and lost the House; and at present their Senatorial majority has dwindled to two, and they will lose these next March, while in the House the democrats have retained their preponderance.

It ought to be plain to the republican managers that they have lost their hold on the confidence and favor of the country; and this should be the more clear because they must see, what is very evident, that the country has not heartily accepted the democrats; it has taken them not for love of them, but because on the whole it thought them less likely to do damage than the republicans. To go on in their old course after the rebuffs of 1870, 1872, 1874 and 1876, would be folly for the republican leaders. They have ruled in the South by the help of deputy marshals and United States troops, until they have well nigh lost both houses of Congress and have ruined their party in all the Southern States and in many of the Northern; and it is high time for them to make a change.

So they are going to substitute arguments for troops. We are a little curious to see with what arguments they mean to appeal to the Southern people, white and black. It cannot be supposed that Northern republican speakers will attempt to speak in the South only to the negroes, or will make the blunder, which has already cost them so dear in the past, of appealing to race prejudices and terrors. Senator Blaine, or Senator Conkling, or Mr. Hale, or Mr. Foster, Mr. Conger, or Mr. Townsend would look ridiculous if they should in a Louisiana parish or an Alabama or Mississippi county address themselves only to the blacks and repeat to them the stale assertions of the carpet-baggers that a democratic success meant re-enslavement. They will not do anything so foolish as this, because the blacks would laugh at them. They have, moreover, something else to do down there besides stump speaking. In most of the Southern States, thanks to the republican follies and ineptitudes of the past eight years, their party is almost extinct. In several it has formally disbanded, and in all the others it is torn by internal dissensions and weakened by the disgrace of its former and unworthy leaders. To make an active and effective canvass in the South, the republicans must find new and popular leaders; men unstained by a share in the carpet-bag misrule, and who have character and influence among their neighbors. If the old carpet-bag leaders are to be once more brought forward Northern republicans will have to defend and justify their criminal maladministration, and in that case they might as well save their breath and travelling expenses.

What they need is a thorough reorganization of their party in the Southern States, with men at its head whom honorable Northern men will not have to defend and excuse, but for whom they can in good faith ask white and black citizens to vote, as at least as honest, as able and as influential as their democratic competitors. When that is done the Northern speakers will have room for argument and for the enunciation of a policy, and they may hope to carry some Southern districts. Their success will be a benefit to the country and to the democratic party as well. It is one of the worst of the evil results of the long misrule of the republicans in the South that hatred of political thieves and opposition to tyranny and the most shameless maladministration have welded the Southern whites into a solid mass of opposition to the republican party. The "solid South," as it is called, is an evil for which the republicans are clearly responsible; but it is an evil none the less, and the democrats, if they are wise, will see with satisfaction a reformation of party lines in the Southern States. Until this happens it will always be in the power of republican demagogues to raise an alarm in the North by holding up to view a "solid South."

Nor do we think the republicans need be without hope of carrying, by proper efforts and a well defined policy, a number of Southern districts. The new policy of the republican leaders has of late taken shape, and it is a policy which will secure them many and influential adherents in some parts of the South, if they do not compromise it by putting it into the hands of men connected with the former scandalous and criminal misrule. It is evident from the movements of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hale, Mr. Conger, and the general attitude of their party in both houses, that the republican leaders mean to plant their party on a platform which includes a protective tariff; subsidies to enterprises which seem to them to justify aid, such as foreign steamship lines and some railroads, and generous grants to internal improvements. With such a policy boldly stated they will find favor and adherents in many Southern districts, and, granted only that they drop the disreputable carpet-bag regimes who have brought the party into merited dislike in the South and in the North as well, they may without great effort build up a respectable and formidable republican party in many of the Southern States.

But to do this they must give up abso-

lutely the foolish banner of the "bloody shirt" which they have so long waved, to their own loss, in the North. They must accept the situation just as the Southern people have done. They must show confidence instead of hatred and distrust; and as they can no longer hope to use troops and United States marshals to coerce the whites and organize the black vote, they must appeal with arguments and a policy. If they should make the blunder—which some of them seem ready for—of raising the "bloody shirt" once more in the North this fall, they cannot reasonably expect to win reputable and influential citizens to their standard in the South. The republican leaders have a real opportunity; the question still remains whether they have statesmanship enough among them to use it.

A New Sinking Fund Bill.

When the original Sinking Fund bill was returned to the Assembly without Governor Robinson's signature it was alleged by indiscreet partisans, on the one side, that the bill had been framed by Comptroller Kelly for political purposes and not for the public good, and on the other side that the veto had been induced by enmity toward Tammany, and was not based on honest objections to the measure. The Comptroller has sagaciously made haste to prove that his proposed financial policy is designed in the interest of the city, by submitting to the Legislature a new funded debt bill, which is indorsed by some of the most prominent financiers in the city and fully meets the Governor's objections to the first bill, thus conceding the soundness and good faith of the veto. The present bill appears to be wholly unobjectionable, and is clear and distinct in its language—an essential feature of a good financial law. The sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt is continued, and the moneys and revenues supplying the fund are pledged thereto until the final redemption of all the stocks and bonds of the city. The sinking fund for payment of interest on the city debt is also continued, and its surplus revenues are after this year to be paid to the redemption sinking fund. All moneys on hand or hereafter collected on account of assessments for local improvements are to be paid into the redemption sinking fund and pledged and appropriated to its purposes in the same manner as its revenues. The city bonds and stocks originally secured by the redemption sinking fund are made a preferred charge on that fund and are fully protected. Any outstanding bonds, not being revenue bonds, may be called in and exchanged for "consolidated stock" issued at not less than par, bearing five per cent interest and payable at not less than twenty nor more than fifty years. This consolidated stock is to be secured by the sinking fund after full provision for the preferred bonds and stock. Any bonds falling due and not exchanged for consolidated stock or paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such stock may be paid from the redemption sinking fund, provided the payment does not impair the preferred claim and is deemed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to be for the best interests of the city. Whenever the surplus revenues of the sinking fund are found to be insufficient to meet the bonds and stocks falling due in the next calendar year an amount of not less than one million nor more than two million dollars is to be added to the tax levy and paid into the fund to replenish it. Hereafter, whenever any new bonds or stocks are issued other than revenue bonds, an amount is to be raised by tax each year and paid into the sinking fund sufficient, with the accumulation of interest, to pay such bonds and stocks when they shall fall due. Assessment bonds hereafter issued are to bear not more than six per cent interest and to run for not more than ten years, and the sale of all bonds, except revenue bonds, is to be made on proposals invited by public advertisement.

We can see no objection to any feature of this bill. The provisions for replenishing the sinking fund, whenever needed, by taxation, and for raising an amount yearly by tax sufficient to provide for the payment at maturity of all new bonds and stocks that may be issued are admirable, and will be a wholesome restraint on the creation of new indebtedness. The bill will no doubt become a law, for neither the Legislature nor the Governor will be willing to incur the responsibility of defeating so wholesome a measure.

American Manufactures in Iron and Steel.

Our correspondent who is inquiring into and reporting upon the various manufactures of New England furnishes in the letter which we print to-day some fresh and interesting information respecting various kinds of manufactures in iron and steel in the enterprising State of Massachusetts. It would seem that Massachusetts is losing the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery, which is being transferred to the West, which is the principal market for that description of goods. But new industries in iron and steel are rapidly growing up to supply the loss. In table cutlery and pocket knives the Massachusetts makers already excel the Sheffield makers in quality and are rapidly approaching them in cheapness. They are ahead of all the world in the manufacture of scalping knives, such as our Western Indians use, and other similar instruments of destruction. They also excel in axes, saws and all the tools used by men engaged in the cutting and manufacture of lumber. The only article in the cutlery line in which they come short is razors. They can produce as good a razor as can be made in England, but it costs so much that they are unable to sell it. The difficulty is that the grinding of razors has to be done by hand, and the Yankees excel in cheapness only in articles wherein manual labor is the least important factor in their production. We surpass all the world in the invention of labor-saving machinery, but when it comes to hand work the price of labor is so high in this country that our British cousins are able to undersell us. The interesting details given by our correspondent are worth careful attention.

England's Terms.

England's terms are apparently as follows:—First—The restriction of the Russian programme for Bulgaria to Bulgaria north of the Balkans, the Bulgaria south of the Balkans, as defined by the San Stefano Treaty, to be settled rather under the provisions suggested by the Constantinople Conference than under the conqueror's treaty. Second and third—In Asia Russia must content herself with Batoum, and as the larger slice of Armenia was "territorial compensation" in lieu of a war indemnity that Turkey could not pay, England will see that there is now "a definitive settlement of the war indemnity" in cash or its equivalent. Fourth—As to the respective rights of the nations in the Dardanelles they shall remain without change. And fifth—Thessaly and Epirus shall be accorded the same rights of self-government given to the Christian subjects of the Sultan in the Slavic provinces. In this scheme is presented formally what England desires to substitute for the settlement of the same points proposed by the Treaty of San Stefano. This is the plan which she has been incessantly desired to submit and in regard to which she has been peculiarly reticent. It is, therefore, on the basis of this plan that the recent attempt to reconcile the opposing claims has been made, which attempt is reported to have made promising progress. Count Schouvaloff's journey to St. Petersburg is made apparently that he may personally explain the conceptions entertained in London on the details of this measure. He can doubtless explain that there is no radical difference between this and the settlement sketched in the treaty. In one point this plan is better for Russia than the treaty. No more welcome proposition could be made than to substitute an immediate settlement of the war indemnity for the future settlement of which Russia was to hold Armenian territory as security. As to the Dardanelles, it may be said that the plan simply defers the solution, and, in fact, the treaty itself left all the details of their future to be determined between the Czar and the Sultan. Instead of one Christian semi-independent province the same territory will be made into three semi-independent provinces, and the Grecian subjects of the Sultan are put up to balance as emancipated Christians the Bulgarians whose sympathies with Russia are more lively. But the treaty promised what this plan proposes to reform, and there is no obvious inconsistency. Russia, so far as appears, may accept this plan without giving room for the charge that she has abandoned any great point to English dictation, save, of course, the important point of the Dardanelles. She hoped to realize now her easy access to the Mediterranean. By this plan that hope is relegated to the future. But as against a great naval Power she may well deem it unwise to insist upon a point that could, in fact, only be successfully held by warfare on the seas.

Alvord's Apportionment Cheat.

It is not of much consequence whether the Apportionment bill is to be finally passed or rejected by the Legislature. The bill was yesterday put through the Senate with some trifling amendments, and when returned to the House Mr. Alvord promptly moved a committee of conference. It is possible that this committee will fail to agree. Under any circumstances the bill is so unfair and partisan in its character that the Governor is not likely to give it his approval. The action of the republican party in relation to the reapportionment of the State has been unconstitutional as well as unjust and will meet the severe condemnation of all honest men. The right of equal and fair representation lies at the basis of republican institutions. The republican partisans in the Legislature have again and again outraged this right and violated their oath of office for the sake of retaining a paltry political advantage in the State. Because democratic districts have increased in population in a greater ratio than republican districts the republican legislators have resorted to all sorts of jugglery to defeat a reapportionment or to secure one that would be a scandalous cheat. Such unworthy action must in the end injure the party that hopes to turn it to its advantage.

Crucified Between Panaticism and Partisanship.

The Senate has defeated the Holahan Excise bill, and has thus decided to leave New York in its present unsatisfactory condition in relation to liquor licenses. This obstinate refusal to do justice to the city is not attributable wholly to fanaticism. The hand of partisanship can also be recognized in the work. The politicians have stupidly supposed that the existing muddle will embarrass the democratic city authorities and draw upon them the ill-will of the liquor dealers. It will do no such thing. The law of 1857, which has been pronounced by three or four legislatures as wholly unfit for New York, is not now enforced and is not likely to be enforced. There is more unlicensed liquor selling in the city to-day than at any former period within the past fifteen years, and where licenses are procured the evasion of the law is absurdly transparent. The liquor dealers will now be under far greater obligations to the city authorities than they would be if made independent of them by a fair Excise law.

The real sufferers by the perverseness and stupidity of the Senate are the charitable institutions of the city directly, and the taxpayers indirectly. With the Holahan Excise bill in operation there would not have been one hundred more drinking places in the city than there are at the present moment, and not a gallon more liquor would have been consumed. But the receipts for license fees would have been in the close neighborhood of half a million dollars, while they will now be little more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The drinking saloons will now be free from police surveillance and the business will be recklessly, because illegally, conducted. Under a good Excise law there would have been a useful police restraint over all licensed houses. The present confusion and lawlessness is demoralizing to the police force, whose members will now be bribed to close

their eyes to violations of the law and will have the opportunity to indulge their enmity against such dealers as will not pay them for their friendship. From whatever point it is viewed the defeat of the Holahan bill is an evil. It will not promote temperance, but will on the contrary increase drinking. Under a fair license law in Boston the arrests for drunkenness are one-third less than they were under the Prohibitory law. The people of New York, who feel that fanatics have denied them a fair law, are likely to prove their repugnance to fanaticism by excessive indulgence. The partisans who expect to make capital out of the excise muddle will be disappointed. We are left with a law which cannot be enforced, and no one will make any great effort to enforce it. Nor is public sentiment likely to be severe in condemnation of those transparent evasions of its provisions which are now the only means by which a fair excise revenue can be realized.

Recorder Hackett Says —.

The charge of Recorder Hackett to the Grand Jury in relation to the abominable nuisances arising from fat rendering, bone boiling and other offensive establishments in the city, and his hint of indictments for neglect of duty, have aroused the heretofore quiescent Health Board to a show of activity. The president of the Board promises to "earnestly co-operate" in the inquiry suggested by the Recorder, while the sanitary inspectors and the secretary have become suddenly busy with reports and circulars on the subject of the city's villainous odors. A similar reawakening was observable in the Street Cleaning Bureau when public indignation was aroused by the filthy and dangerous condition of the uncleaned streets, but no real improvement in the business resulted. The Recorder yesterday returned to the subject for the purpose of advising the Grand Jury that it was their duty to consult with the District Attorney alone on the matters under their consideration, and not to talk with outside parties. He also cautioned them strictly to report to him if any person should have the temerity to approach any of their number either verbally or by letter. It is evident that the Recorder does not intend that the Health Board, the fat renderers or any one else shall "borrow the ear" of the Grand Jury. The nuisances to which Judge Hackett has directed attention notoriously exist to the annoyance of the neighborhoods and the peril of the public health. It is the Grand Jury's place to inquire by what authority they have been permitted and whether the laws have been violated. It would scarcely answer for the Grand Jury to seek this knowledge from the probable offenders.

More Horrid Oppression.

In California the great attempt of the workmen to reform the world, to make everybody happy, virtuous and rich and to make a pint mug hold a quart of beer, has hitherto had the most brilliant success. Innumerable have been the accessions to the Order, and great have been the triumphs at the polls. All the old parties trembled for the prosperity and are now, perhaps, panic stricken, for the news is that the workmen's party has carried three towns. Simultaneously with this evidence of the growth of the party comes the report that some wretched cabal in its ranks has deposed Kearney, the creator, leader and soul of the workmen's movement. Against this pure, indignant and heroic man the people who have deposed him recite "charges of fraud, corruption, Caesarism and insanity." If we could for a moment believe that there was any truth in these charges our faith in humanity would be lost at once and forever. Kearney's reform, it will be remembered, was originated to do what all other reformers have vainly striven to do before—and, in fact, what laws and constitutions and political systems are framed for—to secure justice, protect the people and make government honest, and now they charge him with tyranny and dishonesty. Alas! can he have fallen a victim also to temptation? But no; we refuse to credit the story! This is the invention of the millionaires and rogues in office, who were afraid of the honest carman with a dirty face and a rope in his pocket.

England's Champions.

In to-day's HERALD will be found an interesting article on the dusky defenders of England's cause that the present government proposes to call from India. Speculation as to the probable result of so remarkable a proceeding as the use of Indian troops in Europe is likely to be lively, and already opinions on the wisdom of this step vary greatly. In Parliament constitutional objections have been made on the ground that it is a measure for which the consent of Parliament should have been obtained. But the government answers that the movement of a portion of the troops from one part of the Empire to another is an act for which the Ministry has power, and that is all that has been done, since the troops are as yet only ordered to Malta. But under that defence the Ministry might also order the troops to England some fine day, and would find them serviceable instruments in putting down a revolt of the English people. But if the British government actually sends Indian troops in a war against Russia one of two things will happen—either the troops will be easily beaten, as we believe they will be, by the Russians, and England's cause will go by default for want of defenders, or they will fight the Russians stanchly, and thus find that they are themselves the most important fighting force in the British Empire. How long will India be tranquil after that discovery is made?

Not in Paris.

The Communists in this city are beginning to find out that there is a very great difference between Paris and New York. They had a lesson to this effect last summer at the meeting in Tompkins square, by which they appear to have profited, for nothing of the kind has been attempted since. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday one of their number received another unpleasant reminder of the same fact. Edward

Megy is one of the beery friends of J. Schwab, who objects to newspaper criticism of himself and his associates. He thinks it is all wrong to write of him and his companions of the Commune except in the most flattering style, and having seen some remarks in the columns of one of the daily papers which he did not like, he at once, with the instinct of a Communist, sought out the reporter and threatened to take his life. To the red-hot Paris Communist threatening to cut off the head of a citizen is a very trifling offence, and Megy, when a stout policeman took him before Justice Smith yesterday, was astonished. Megy was never treated in that way in Paris. But he was still more astonished when he was basely bound over to keep the peace. Citizen Megy, of course, looks upon the whole proceeding as an "outrage." New York has a very effective way of dealing with men like him, and the sooner they find out the difference between it and Paris the better will it be for their necks.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Don Cameron's first name is Jimmy. Count E. Alexioff, of Russia, is at the Everett House. Congressman Nicholas Muller, of New York, was born in Luxembourg. The rivals for the Senatorship from North Carolina are Vance and Merrimon. Governor Swann, of Maryland, is visiting his summer residence at Newport. Delegate Cannon, of Utah Territory, is an Englishman, fifty-one years old; and was an editor. Mr. Peter Cooper started yesterday to visit his farm at Sparanburg, S. C., stopping at Washington on his way. Danbury News—"General" McClellan accumulates much poetry. He has not lost his penchant for earthy works. The funeral of ex-Senator Franklin W. Tabor is arranged to take place at Fort Henry, N. Y., to-day, at three P. M. The President yesterday nominated George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, having completed their investigation of the charges against Paymaster Cutter, took a vote yesterday on his nomination to be Paymaster General of the Navy and decided to recommend his confirmation. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, the home organ of Simon Cameron, says that when the war broke out General Cameron was in favor of enlisting men in great numbers and for a longer time than the "ninety-day" people believed necessary. He was thus far ahead of Lincoln's administration. Within the past two days there has been a wholesale dismissal of clerks from the New York Central Railroad, including among them several of the oldest men in the employment of the company. The cause of this measure has not yet been made public and more dismissals are expected. The Richmond Dispatch says that distinguished judges of the Valley of Virginia sit in front of village taverns. The days of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, who used to fiddle at country taverns, have not passed away, but Jefferson and Henry are not frequently reproduced, especially as idlers. "Every once in a while you see a man on one of the railway routes who is lost to all sense of delicacy that he takes his little daughter into a smoking car," says New York Herald. "If smoking is the proper thing for the father it is the proper thing for the daughter. Give away a cigarette."—Frank Williams.

The other day, in connection with Rev. Jasper, we remembered that there must be some pas among the Bible. Too lazy to look into the Concordance, we waited for the Cincinnati Commercial, which says:—"Jasper, the colored preacher of Richmond, who proves from the Bible to his own satisfaction that 'de sin do move,' can further fortify his position by quoting from Revelation, xxi, 10—And the first foundation shall be Jasper."

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL—"LALLA ROOKH." One of the most interesting instrumental and vocal concerts of the season took place at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. It was not largely attended, but those who were present enjoyed a rare musical treat, greater in fact than was expected, and one which, repeated, will surely be more peculiarly successful. The programme comprised selections from Mr. Frederick Clay's cantata of "Lalla Rookh" and other works, and the artists embraced such well known vocalists as Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Mme. Clementine Lassar, Mr. Ch. Fritsch, Mr. Eugene Quinn, Mr. A. E. Steadford and the orchestra. Mr. Theodore Metcalf, the conductor, and Mr. Clay, the author, were present. The cantata was composed for the brilliant musical festival of last year, and contains some half dozen choruses. The latter, however, were omitted on the present occasion, and the musical interest of the piece was concentrated in the principal figures. These were—Lalla Rookh (Mrs. Osgood), Lalla (Mme. Lassar), Pyramoz (Mr. Fritsch), and Fuldahed (Mr. Steadford). From beginning to end the treatment of the subject was most successful, and the public have been forced to listen to ever since Wagner mounted the tripod at Bayreuth and swung his baton like an automaton. Mr. Clay has evidently been an earnest student of both art and nature, and if he were not warm sympathizer with both he never could have laid upon the musical canvas the soft, glowing tints that are suggested by the instruction which his effects are produced. One can almost read the personal character of the composer in his coloring; there is so much that is gentle, so little that is noisy; so much of graceful melody, so little of grating notes, so little of mere artificial straining after effect. It is for this reason, perhaps, that Mr. Clay has been so successful in his composition of songs. He is so musical a melody to the meaning of language that there seems to be no effort in his efforts. The music is so pretentious; yet it is always pleasing. The performance, therefore, both by orchestra and vocalists, held the attention of the audience closely, sympathetically and intelligently. In part second several songs were given by the artists above named which further illustrated the felicity of Mr. Clay, and they were warmly applauded.

PARK THEATRE—"LA JOIE PARFUMÉE."

Offenbach's rattling measures in the above named opera comique are so familiar to the public that it is unnecessary to dwell upon the themes beyond the state of the last time, and after great audience assembled at the Park last night to enjoy the musical frolic of the hour. Alas! as usual appeared in her well known role of Rose Michon, and inspired, doubtless, by the approving crowd, sang at her best. The opera, while not so full of genius as some others of the compositions of Offenbach, is still very clever, and the various scenes, continuous success, and so far as Americans are concerned, we can claim that an intelligent body of "offenbachers" is to be found in the Park. The music is so good, and the variety of the scenes, that it is truly a rare treat. Duparc represented her old character of Bayolet, Desprez sang "La Joie Parfumee," and Mollard was the well acted counterpart of Potrot. The management is apparently exerting itself in an effort to close the musical season with a bang of glory, for a change of opera is announced every night. This evening we are to have "La Fille du Minstrel," to-morrow, "La Perle Noire," Saturday afternoon, "Griffin d'Orléans," Sunday evening, "Le Bonhomme," and on Monday, "Les Cloches de Corneville."

AMATEUR BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The play of "Conscience" will be performed this evening at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Sick Children. The parts will be assumed by amateurs, the gentlemen being generally, and the ladies, Miss Charles Robinson, Miss Macomber, Miss Macomber, Miss Jones and Miss Owens. Considerable curiosity is manifested to see these old-time warriors tread the boards.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Hattie Anderson, a promising young reader, takes her benefit to-night at the Dime concert at Cooper Institute. Mr. Hermann O. C. Korthauer gave a musical recital at Seaway Hall yesterday afternoon. He was assisted by Messrs. Fred Steins, baritone; W. Reineccius, violinist, and Robert Thallon, accompanist. Mr. H. R. Humphries gives a grand concert at Chickering Hall this evening, assisted by Mrs. Louise Oliver, Mrs. Anna Bulkley, Miss F. Franz Remmer, R. H. Hill, S. H. Whitely, the St. George male quartet and Mr. Charles Robinson, pianist. This is the opening night at Niblo's for the "Marble Heart." Mr. Sam Piercy and Miss Cassie De Forrest are in the cast.